

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

KIFA MUHAMMAD,

Plaintiff,

No. CIV S-02-0006 LKK CMK P

vs.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY JAIL, et al.,

Defendants.

FURTHER SCHEDULING ORDER

Plaintiff is a state prisoner proceeding pro se and in forma pauperis with a civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. By order signed July 25, 2006, the court adopted findings and recommendations recommending that defendants' motion for summary judgment be granted in part and denied in part. Plaintiff filed an interlocutory appeal to the Ninth Circuit, which dismissed the appeal for lack of jurisdiction on March 13, 2007. Good cause appearing, the court will, by this order, reset a schedule for this litigation.

In due course, the parties will be required to file pretrial statements in accordance with the schedule set forth below. In addition to the matters already required to be addressed in the pretrial statement in accordance with Local Rule 16-281, plaintiff will be required to make a particularized showing in his pretrial statement in order to obtain the attendance of witnesses.

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1 Plaintiff is advised that failure to comply with the procedures set forth below may result in the
2 preclusion of any and all witnesses named in his pretrial statement.

3 At the trial of this case, the plaintiff must be prepared to introduce evidence to
4 prove each of the alleged facts that support the claims raised in the lawsuit. In general, there are
5 two kinds of trial evidence: (1) exhibits and (2) the testimony of witnesses. It is the plaintiff's
6 responsibility to produce all of the evidence to prove his case, whether that evidence is in the
7 form of exhibits or witness testimony. If the plaintiff wants to call witnesses to testify, he must
8 follow certain procedures to ensure that the witnesses will be at the trial and available to testify.

9 I. Procedures for Obtaining Attendance of Incarcerated
10 Witnesses Who Agree to Testify Voluntarily

11 An incarcerated witness who agrees voluntarily to attend trial to give testimony
12 cannot come to court unless this court orders the warden or other custodian to permit the witness
13 to be transported to court. This court will not issue such an order unless it is satisfied that:

14 1. The prospective witness is willing to attend;

15 and

16 2. The prospective witness has actual knowledge of relevant facts.

17 With the pretrial statement, a party intending to introduce the testimony of
18 incarcerated witnesses who have agreed voluntarily to attend the trial must serve and file a written
19 motion for a court order requiring that such witnesses be brought to court at the time of trial.

20 The motion must:

21 1. State the name and address of each such witness;

22 and

23 2. Be accompanied by affidavits showing that each witness is willing to
24 testify and that each witness has actual knowledge of relevant facts.

25 The willingness of the prospective witness can be shown in one of two ways:
26

- 1 1. The party himself can swear by affidavit that the prospective witness
- 2 has informed the party that he or she is willing to testify voluntarily
- 3 without being subpoenaed. The party must state in the affidavit when and
- 4 where the prospective witness informed the party of this willingness; or
- 5 2. The party can serve and file an affidavit sworn to by the prospective
- 6 witness, in which the witness states that he or she is willing to testify
- 7 without being subpoenaed.

8 The prospective witness' actual knowledge of relevant facts can be shown in one
9 of two ways:

- 10 1. The party himself can swear by affidavit that the prospective witness
- 11 has actual knowledge. However, this can be done only if the party has
- 12 actual firsthand knowledge that the prospective witness was an eyewitness
- 13 or an ear-witness to the relevant facts. For example, if an incident occurred
- 14 in the plaintiff's cell and, at the time, the plaintiff saw that a cellmate was
- 15 present and observed the incident, the plaintiff may swear to the cellmate's
- 16 ability to testify.

17 Or

- 18 2. The party can serve and file an affidavit sworn to by the prospective
- 19 witness in which the witness describes the relevant facts to which the
- 20 prospective witness was an eye- or ear-witness. Whether the affidavit is
- 21 made by the plaintiff or by the prospective witness, it must be specific
- 22 about what the incident was, when and where it occurred, who was present,
- 23 and how the prospective witness happened to be in a position to see or to
- 24 hear what occurred at the time it occurred.

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1 The court will review and rule on the motion for attendance of incarcerated
2 witnesses, specifying which prospective witnesses must be brought to court. Subsequently, the
3 court will issue the order necessary to cause the witness' custodian to bring the witness to court.

4 II. Procedures for Obtaining Attendance of Incarcerated Witnesses Who Refuse
5 to Testify Voluntarily

6 If a party seeks to obtain the attendance of incarcerated witnesses who refuse to
7 testify voluntarily, the party should submit with his pretrial statement a motion for the attendance
8 of such witnesses. Such motion should be in the form described above. In addition, the party
9 must indicate in the motion that the incarcerated witnesses are not willing to testify voluntarily.

10 III. Procedures for Obtaining Attendance of Unincarcerated Witnesses Who Agree
11 to Testify Voluntarily

12 It is the responsibility of the party who has secured an unincarcerated witness'
13 voluntary attendance to notify the witness of the time and date of trial. No action need be sought
14 or obtained from the court.

15 IV. Procedures for Obtaining Attendance of Unincarcerated Witnesses Who
16 Refuse to Testify Voluntarily

17 If a prospective witness is not incarcerated, and he or she refuses to testify
18 voluntarily, not earlier than four weeks and not later than two weeks before trial, the party must
19 prepare and submit to the United States Marshal a subpoena for service by the Marshal upon the
20 witness. Also, the party seeking the witness' presence must tender an appropriate sum of money
21 to the witness through the United States Marshal. In the case of an unincarcerated witness, the
22 appropriate sum of money is the daily witness fee of \$40.00 plus the witness' travel expenses.

23 A subpoena will not be served by the United States Marshal upon an
24 unincarcerated witness unless the subpoena is accompanied by a money order made payable to
25 the witness for the full amount of the witness' travel expenses plus the daily witness fee of
26 \$40.00. As noted earlier, because no statute authorizes the use of public funds for these expenses

1 in civil cases, the tendering of witness fees and travel expenses is required even if the party was
2 granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis.

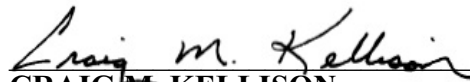
3 Good cause appearing, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b), THIS COURT ORDERS
4 AS FOLLOWS:

5 1. Plaintiff shall file and serve his pretrial statement and any motions necessary to
6 obtain the attendance of witnesses at trial on or before July 15, 2007. Defendants shall file their
7 pretrial statement on or before July 31, 2007. The parties are advised that failure to file a pretrial
8 statement may result in the imposition of sanctions, including dismissal of this action.

9 2. Pretrial conference (as described in Local Rule 16-282) is set in this case for
10 August 1, 2007, before the magistrate judge. **The pretrial conference shall be conducted on the**
11 **file only, without appearance by either party.**

12 3. The court will set dates for a trial confirmation hearing and trial after the
13 pretrial conference.

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15 DATED: March 22, 2007.

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18 **CRAIG M. KELLISON**
19 **UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**
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